[illegible]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1792.

TURIN, *May* [illegible]

WE are in a ſtate of uncertainty whether France will ſend another miniſter to our court, or whether ſhe will declare war. We are making the neceſſary preparations to repel any unjuſt aggreſſion. It is difficult to be be[illegible] that Sardinia has not hoſtile intentions, when it [illegible]ollected that warlike preparations were began be[illegible] M. Semonville was arreſted. They pretend they [illegible] under the neceſſity of arming by the Marſel[illegible] who menaced Nice, and by the troubles they en[illegible] to excite in Savoy; but it is evident that if [illegible]ing of Sardinia intended only to act on the defen[illegible] he would not have occaſion to complete his troops [illegible] line, to arm all the militia, and to demand the [illegible] troops which are ſtationed in Lombardy.—[illegible] informed perſons aſſert, that at the council [illegible] M. de Hautville, miniſter of foreign affairs, [illegible] marquis de Cordon, formerly ambaſſador at [illegible] have adviſed to break immediately with France; [illegible] were oppoſed and their arguments refuted by [illegible] Graneri, miniſter of the interior. The advice [illegible] former, nevertheleſs, prevailed; for, by adopt[illegible] ſyſtem of defence which puts in motion all the [illegible] of the kingdom, they can, at any time, attack [illegible] if circumſtances prove favourable.

[illegible]ORENTRUY, *May* 19.

[illegible] the 17th inſtant, from 900 to 1000 country [illegible] aſſembled before the caſtle of this place. The [illegible] being ſhut, they had a parley with the game[illegible] of the prince-biſhop, who, ſince his departure, [illegible] of the caſtle: They demanded the arms [illegible] are yearly taken from perſons ſuſpected of [illegible]age. The keepers not acceding to this de[illegible] the country people menaced them; on which [illegible] muſkets were fired at them, and a cannon, loaded [illegible] broken nails, &c. diſcharged, by which five per[illegible] killed and ſeveral wounded:—The country [illegible] being deſtitute of fire-arms, retired; but we [illegible]ured they will return in force, and that the in[illegible] of the leaders is to declare the country free, [illegible] themſelves under the protection of France.

LONDON, *June* 7.

[illegible] inſults offered to the French nation by the cap[illegible] of a Neapolitan frigate, ſeems, in every point of [illegible] to have been premeditated. The French miniſ[illegible] will, in their uſual high tone, demand reparation, [illegible] humble apology, which are likely to be refuſed; [illegible] will the number of their enemies be increaſed. [illegible] Pruſſia, Sardinia and Naples, will be united [illegible] that miſerable kingdom, while other powers [illegible] looking on, ready to act as their reſpective in[illegible] will dictate.

[illegible] 9. The count Staray, who commanded the [illegible] in the engagement with the French, is an [illegible] nobleman of the firſt rank, a knight of [illegible] and of the order of Maria Thereſa.—He is [illegible] deſcended from prince Ragotſi, a prince of [illegible]ylvania.

[illegible] was trained up in the military ſchool of marſhal [illegible], and made all his campaigns under that [illegible].

[illegible] ſerved in the late war againſt the Turks, and [illegible] with his own hand, the baſhaw of Belgrade, [illegible] took his horſe and accoutrements, and ſent the [illegible] bridle as a preſent to his royal highneſs the [illegible] of Wales.

ANTIGUA, *June* 25.

[illegible] commotions which for ſome time paſt exiſted [illegible] Martinique, we are informed, have totally ſub[illegible].

[illegible]hether this ſudden change has been occaſioned by [illegible] of ſentiments in the contending parties, or [illegible] the counter-revolutioniſts having effected their [illegible] by force of arms, we have not been able to [illegible] but it may be depended upon that between five [illegible] hundred perſons of various deſcriptions, have [illegible] within thoſe few days paſt at Dominica from [illegible]nique.

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 28.

[illegible] paſſed through this town, on their way to [illegible] a man by the name of Stevens, with his wife [illegible] young children.—This unfortunate man was [illegible] Kittery, and during the late war ſerved as a [illegible] under M. de la Fayette; after the army was [illegible] with the reſt of his fellow ſoldiers [illegible] from the ſervice, choſe rather to tarry [illegible] home [illegible] as did many others of his [illegible]. After many a hard day's labour, he got [illegible] to ſupport his little family in a comfortable [illegible] but in this happy ſtate he was not permitted [illegible] the Indians, his neighbours, with whom [illegible] moſt friendly manner, joined with the [illegible] tribes, and lifted the tomahawk againſt him;—[illegible] forſake his little all, and flee from the [illegible] inhuman wretches, after they had killed and ſcalped his two eldeſt children. What makes this more ſhocking is, the butchers of theſe helpleſs children were thoſe with whom he had lived on the moſt friendly terms. They committed the horrid deed while the parents, with their two youngeſt children, were abſent. What muſt be their feelings on returning to their cottage; inſtead of finding their beloved children well, to ſee them breathleſs, bathed in blood, and their little bodies mangled in a moſt ſhocking and inhuman manner.

Mr. Stevens ſays, by the help of his wife he made a box and put them in, after which they dug a grave and buried them; this was on Chriſtmas day laſt, and on the day following the mourning travellers betook them to their journey, and left all they had got by their induſtry behind. For many nights they lodged in the woods, they ſuffered much for want of food and raiment.—The alarm had ſpread, and all the white inhabitants were fled for ſafety to ſome other quarter, which rendered the ſituation of Mr. Stevens and family truly deplorable. Thus we have endeavoured to give our readers a ſhort ſketch of the troubles and misfortunes of one who has been (during the war) fighting for his country, one who has been wounded in endeavouring to ſet up the ſtandard of liberty in America, and is now an invalid, and an object of charity. May this ſon of affliction receive ſuch contributions (from thoſe charitably diſpoſed) as will enable him to ſpend the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of that peace and liberty for which he has fought. Fifteen hundred miles is the diſtance they have travelled.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 4.

Frequent mention is made in the general orders of the French army, of our beloved *preſident*—his example is recommended to the officers, and the example of his troops to the troops of France.

Aug. 9. We hear from Pembroke, (Plymouth county) that a cow belonging to colonel George Turner, on the 4th inſtant, had three bull calves, which weighed together 141 pounds.

STOCKBRIDGE, *Auguſt* 7.

On Thurſday laſt, the honourable general Gates and lady paſſed through New Canaan, on their way to the ſprings in Lebanon.

LANSINGBURGH, *Auguſt* 10.

There is now living in this town a child of black parents, whoſe ſkin is as purely white as the whiteſt child among us; the eyes are of a bright blue, the hair as much white as red or ſandy, but harſh and curly as that of any negro; the noſe, lips, mouth, and every feature perfectly like thoſe of its nation. The white is ſo clear that the veins and even the motion of the blood, after reſiſtence on ſudden motion, is more apparent than it would be in nine tenths of the children of white parents, and although the child is now eighteen months old, the colour has not been found to approach nearer to black, by becoming tawny or mulatto, a proof that there is no mixture of blood.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 14.

By a gentleman immediately from Montreal, we learn, that about four weeks ſince, the famous Indian partiſan, known by the name of captain Blue Jacket, was at Detriot, with about 2000 men, waiting for the Americans to come out into the woods; it is believed at Montreal, that in caſe the Americans do not go out, they will be divided into ſmall parties to harraſs our frontiers. [Vermont Journal.]

PITTSBURGH, *Auguſt* 4.

Extract of a letter dated Buffaloe creek, July 19, 1792.

"I left Fort Franklin the 3d inſtant, and arrived here the 11th in the evening, at the houſe of Mr. Winney, who informs me that upwards of 4000 hoſtile Indians were now aſſembled at the Miami villages, and that their number was daily increaſing.—Captain Powel and ſeveral gentlemen of the Britiſh army dined with me yeſterday, and from their converſation I am fully convinced that the Indians are ſupported by the Britiſh in the war againſt us—Indeed, captain Powel told me, that all the intentions of the Indians were well known to them, and that the Indians were their allies, and of courſe they muſt ſupport them—He alſo informed me that ten ſcouts of hoſtile Indians were then out to ſtrike on the frontiers, and that they would ſoon ſtrike the Six Nations.——Some of the chiefs of the hoſtile Indians paſſed here about five days ago on their way to Canada, but what their buſineſs is I cannot learn."

By a perſon who left Head-Quarters, Fort Waſhington, the 11th ult. and arrived here on Wedneſday laſt, we are informed, that col. Harden, major Trueman and two others, were killed by the Indians a ſhort diſtance from Fort Jefferſon, on their way to the Indian towns to invite them to a treaty. This information was brought to Head-Quarters by a party of men, and an Indian from Poſt St. Vincent, two days before our informant left it.—We alſo underſtand, that accounts have been received in this town from Buffaloe creek, by the way of Fort Franklin, containing information ſimilar to the above.

[We moſt ſincerely lament (ſays the editor of the Pittſburgh paper) the loſs of ſuch valuable men as col. Harden and major Trueman—and would ſuggeſt the propriety of ſending thoſe members of congreſs, who propoſed and ſo ſtrenuouſly ſupported pacific meaſures to be adopted with the Indian nations at this time,—with the next meſſage or invitation for a treaty.]

The report reſpecting gen. Putnam being killed, is without foundation.

We are further informed, that a ſergeant, corporal, and 12 men, were lately killed near Fort Jefferſon by a party of Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 11.

The New-York papers of Thurſday laſt give us none of the news which the French packet muſt have brought. That veſſel left France on the 20th of June, and our laſt printed accounts from that quarter are to the 5th only.

Private accounts down to the 5th of June mention, that Meſſrs. Montmorin and Bertrand had publiſhed pamphlets in anſwer to the wild denunciations of ſome hot-heads, which had had a ſalutary effect in reſtoring the tranquillity of Paris, and opening the eyes of the people; alſo, clearly ſhewing that the exiſtence of an Auſtrian committee was merely ideal, and expoſing the views of the party who ſupported the opinion of its reality.

La Fayette had advanced into the Auſtrian territory, and, it was reported, had taken poſſeſſion of Charleroy.

Luckner, at the head of the northern army, had alſo moved forward, and ſomething deciſive in that quarter was expected. Theſe accounts are in direct contradiction—The reader will remark, to the ſuggeſtions in late papers, that the French, for the future, would act entirely on the defenſive.

Aug. 15. By a courier arrived from Havre-de-Grace, juſt as an American veſſel was about to ſail for New-York, and which had but twenty-ſeven days paſſage, the intelligence was received, that the army of M. la Fayette had taken the citadel of Namur, after having cannonaded and bombarded it for forty-eight hours ſucceſſively, with a formidable train of artillery, and then carried it by aſſault as ſoon as the breaches were ſufficient to render it practicable. The French killed 3000 men, made 1500 priſoners, and only loſt 500 men in the action. After the capture of the citadel, the French entered the town, where the inhabitants were dreſſed in the national cockade, and where the three coloured flag was unfurled and ornamented by the cap of liberty.

The citizens offered refreſhments to the French troops, who accepted, but paid for what they took.

Detachments of M. la Fayette's army ſurpriſed and took Mons and Charleroy, where they made 1750 priſoners.

The army formerly under the command of M. de Rochambeau, was preparing to begin a-new the operations of the campaign. That under Luckner had already entered the Auſtrian territory. The general entirely poſſeſſes the confidence of his troops, and there is no doubt but that the pupil of the great Frederick will uſe every endeavour to obtain the reputation which the pupil of the American Fabius has already ſo juſtly acquired.

Since the pain of exportation (add our accounts) has been inflicted on a few refractory prieſts, who were conducted as far as the frontier by the national guard,—many officers of the regular troops and about 1200 naval officers reſigned;—their places were immediately filled by ſubalterns.

It is impoſſible, (continues our correſpondent) to give an idea of the intrepidity of the French troops in the attack of the citadel of Namur. The emulation between the national guards and the regular troops produced efforts more than human, and if any thing can be compared to their courage it is the zeal with which the French volunteers enliſt in the national guards, that are intended for the frontier.

The national aſſembly has decreed the raiſing of three battalions from each department; viz. two battalions from each to form with the regular troops now in garriſon, three armies ready on the frontier at convenient diſtances, to fly to the ſupport of the armies that are in the country belonging to the enemy, in caſe of a check, and the other eighty-three battalions are to replace the regulars in the garriſons, and in their turn theſe will take the field if wanted, having become fitted to the ſervice by doing duty in the garriſon.

Each battalion, it is well to remark, is compoſed of 700 men, and thoſe have been ſelected for active ſervice on the frontier in the firſt inſtance, who have already ſerved and could give a certificate of good conduct. Thoſe who have not ſeen the ſervice are firſt to do duty in garriſon.

Tithes (our correſpondent adds) are regularly paid throughout the kingdom. There are even cities and villages who pay, in advance, the taxes of the preſent year. [illegible] [Gen. Adv.]

Since the enforcing the decree of the national aſſembly, granting privileges to the mulattoes of French Hiſpaniola, affairs put on a better aſpect in that colony. Eight or nine refractory members of the provincial aſſembly have been taken up and ſent to France; and the negroes begin to return to their duty.

Captain Carey is arrived at Providence in twelve days from Leogane. He informs, that the decree of the national aſſembly, reſpecting the people of colour, has been generally ratified—that the emigrants were returning—and that the negroes who had been in arms, were returning to the plantations.

Accounts from Charleſton by the ſchooner Eagle, captain Lloyd Jones, adviſe, that ſince the 20th of June the ſeaſons have been favourable in the back country of South Carolina and Georgia, and ſince the middle of July, in the low lands along the ſea coaſt. A healthier ſeaſon was never known in Carolina than the preſent. The rice ſwamps were promiſing an uncommon abundant crop, and the Indian corn had only failed on high ſandy ſituations. The indigo was much injured by the early droughts along the coaſt, but promiſed a plentiful produce in the upper country.

We learn from St. Chriſtopher's that the planters there have peremptorily refuſed to pay the duty of 4½ upon the exportation of ſugars, and that ſuits had been brought in the common law court there, to diſcuſs the propriety of that impoſt continuing to be levied.

A veſſel arrived at Salem on the 6th of Auguſt, from Bilboa in Spain, which place ſhe left the 8th of June. The captain was informed, previous to his leaving Spain, that there were orders for raiſing 18,000 men in the northern parts of Spain, to be ſent to Madrid, to overawe the people as was ſuppoſed, who began to talk and write too freely of the meaſures of government. The queen's party is conſidered there (as was the caſe in France,) as inimical to the intereſts of the people, in compliance with whoſe wiſhes and contrary to hers, the preſent miniſtry have been brought into office.

The ſhip Dauphin, captain Hopkins, is arrived at Boſton, in ten weeks from Peterſburgh, in Ruſſia. Information is received by this veſſel, that the Ruſſians are not raiſing any forces againſt the French—but they will not ſuffer a Frenchman to reſide among them.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Quebec, to his friend in this city, of recent date.

"Upper Canada will be a fine ſettlement in a very ſhort time; 500 troops are already arrived, part of col. Simcoe's regiment;* ſeveral tranſports are alſo taken up for tranſporting the remainder, and for bringing over artificers, emigrants and others, which latter are expected here in a few days."

The military policy of gen. Fayette ſeems, in every reſpect, to be copied from the conduct of the American Fabius at the beginning of the war with Great-Britain. By ſkirmiſhes with the enemy on the frontiers he will teach his ſoldiers the abſolute neceſſity of diſcipline, and will give them the habitude of war, without venturing a deciſive action with troops who have been taught from their infancy to look upon themſelves as mere machines, and are as abſolutely ſuch, in the military line, as the cannon and mortars that attend them.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, July 28.

"The ſhip Sovereign, captain Welch, which arrived at Barbadoes the 13th inſtant, from London, on her paſſage out ſpoke the Lord Camden Eaſt-Indiaman, bound home with diſpatches from Lord Cornwallis, containing the particulars of the taking Seringapatam, after a ſevere conflict, but that Tippoo eſcaped. After the capture Tippoo entered into treaty with the combined powers, in the moſt humiliating manner, in which he gave up half his kingdom, was to pay three millions ſterling in money, one half of which was to be immediately paid down in camp, and the other half in twelve months; his two eldeſt ſons were given as hoſtages for the due performance of the treaty.

"We learn from the Weſt-Indies, that in conſequence of the new regulations and reſtrictions likely to take place on their trade, by the impolitic interference of parliament; many planters and merchants are ſelling off their eſtates and property, in order to move to other countries to ſettle."

Aug. 16. Reports from the weſtward ſay, that the Indians were aſſembling to the number of four or five thouſand, about the middle of July, at or near the Miamee-towns. It is added, that they appear inclined for war, and mean to ſtrike ſome important blow towards or during autumn.

To demonſtrate the ſuperior excellence of Beetham's waſhing-mill to any other mode of waſhing cloaths, the following certified account of the operation of that machine, is publiſhed in a London paper:

The following articles were completely waſhed between the hours of nine in the morning and nine at night, in a common mill of ſix guineas value: and in the operation conſuming only nine pounds and an half of ſoap, and a pound of pearl-aſhes; they were all rung at the ſame time in a common wringer, value one guinea: 350 ſhirts and ſhifts, each worn a week—64 aprons, ditto—10 gowns, ditto—10 frocks, ditto—2 long table clothes, 48 ſheets, worn a month. Caps and other ſmall articles innumerable.

It may be neceſſary to remark, that to waſh the ſame quantity by hand, always took ſeven women two days.

A ſecond waſhing, on the [illegible] of March, was performed in twelve hours with only nine pounds and an half of ſoap, and a pound of pearl-aſhes—400 ſhirts and [illegible] worn a week—[illegible] ditto—38 handkerchiefs—[illegible] gowns—[illegible] caps, and other pieces of ſmall linen; 52 ſheets, each worn a month.

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*This regiment, it is ſaid, is to conſiſt of four battalions of 1200 men each. The idea of ſuch a force in that country, ſo near neighbours to the United States, may well excite ſpeculation and attention on the part of the government and people of this country.

CHARLESTON, *July* 25.

Captain Wilder, of the ſhip Caroline, who arrived here on Monday evening, in 59 days from Amſterdam, relates, that the French have aſſembled three very numerous bodies of troops, the northern diviſion of which, under the command of M. Rochambeau, had advanced a conſiderable diſtance into Brabant, and had had ſeveral partial engagements with the Imperial troops, in one of which the ſon of M. Rochambeau was killed; the centre diviſion, commanded by M. la Fayette, lay at Metz, in the province of Lorrain; the ſouthern diviſion, under the command of general Luckner, was alſo ſtationed near the frontiers, ready to enter the German territories.

On the 1ſt of July in lat. 25, 30. lon. 44, ſpoke the ſhip Birmingham (formerly the Philadelphia) from Cadiz bound to New-York, the maſter of which informed captain Wilder, that the day before he ſailed, which was about the 14th of June, the poſt brought an account of a very ſevere battle having been fought in Flanders, between the centre diviſion of the French army, under M. la Fayette, and the troops commanded by the emigrant princes and their allies. The French obtained a complete victory, and 15,000 men were left dead on the field. In conſequence of this important ſucceſs, a number of the Imperial towns have fallen into the poſſeſſion of the French.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Bourdeaux, to his friend in this city, June 8.

"The national aſſembly has aboliſhed privateering altogether, not only in this, but all future wars; and England has juſt now rendered a proclamation, forbidding all the ſubjects of that crown to engage in or arm any privateers, under any colours whatſoever, againſt French veſſels under very ſevere puniſhment. We were apprehenſive that the people of Jerſey and Guernſey would have made large armaments under Imperial colours; but reſtrained either by their king's proclamation, or by noble motives, they have declared they would not move.

"The Hungarian deſpot has alſo forbidden the people of Oſtend and Trieſte to arm; and, by mutual agreement with this country, the merchant veſſels of both nations reſort to their reſpective ports as before the beginning of hoſtilities.

"Ruſſia is the only nation that could moleſt the French maritime trade; but it is very uncertain whether or not ſhe will take any part in this war.

"Sweden has enough to do at home ſince the aſſaſſination of her Quixotte.

"Pruſſia is not yet acting openly. It is preſumed that William will not be very active in ſupporting his ally. It is even ſaid that there is a very ſtrong party formed in his dominions againſt taking any part in the war."

Captain Kennedy, of the brig Harriet, from Bourdeaux, gives the following information:——That the tumult in Paris had not ſubſided—that the king's bureau had been broken open, and ſome letters found, by which it was diſcovered that his majeſty had been carrying on a very treaſonable correſpondence with the emigrant princes—That double guards had been placed around the place, in which their majeſties were confined on account of the ſuſpicions entertained of their intention to quit the capital—That all the citizens of Paris were in arms—That the national aſſembly has continued ſitting for five days, without adjournment—and that the general opinion in Bourdeaux was, that the king would be beheaded.

RICHMOND, *Auguſt* 3.

A few nights ago, four ſoldiers belonging to a company of new recruits, which were encamped near this city, went to an adjoining farm upon a marauding expedition, about ten o'clock, and took their muſkets for their defence. Upon their arrival they were entering a melon patch, they were hailed by the overſeer, who ordered them to march off or he would fire upon them—but one of them, in defiance of his orders, began pulling the melons, upon which he was fired on, and received a load of ſmall ſhot in his belly, which brought him to the ground. One of the comrades, finding that he was wounded, immediately fired his piece at the overſeer, and ſhot him in the arm and ſhoulder; a friend of the latter ſtanding by, armed with a cane only, ruſhed upon the ſoldiers, diſarmed one of them, and put the reſt to flight, leaving their wounded companion behind. The two wounded men are now under the hands of an able ſurgeon, who has pronounced them very badly wounded, but not dangerouſly.

FREDERICK-TOWN, *Auguſt* 14.

On Monday laſt left this town a detachment of beautiful troops, conſiſting of 100 men; part of the two companies commanded by captains Hannah and Buchanan, now under the direction of that gallant officer, enſign Aaron Gregg, on their way to the Weſtern country. We wiſh them a happy campaign.

ANNAPOLIS, *Auguſt* 23.

John Brown and John Edwards, Eſquires, are choſen to repreſent the ſtate of Kentucky in the ſenate of the United States.

Extract of a letter from a worthy clergyman, near London, to a gentleman in Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, dated in March laſt.

"Some people in England ſeem to enjoy St. Clair's defeat much. I own myſelf entirely ignorant of the cauſe and merits of the preſent Indian war; perhaps you will be kind enough to inform me. I hope, however, that the American ſtates will not ſuffer the Indians to crow over them. I make no doubt that great numbers of people will leave this country for America in a few years, eſpecially if America does not adopt the European mode of taxation. Many [illegible] diſcouraged already, on account of the exciſe being enacted among you, as they deem it a [illegible] omen. Moſt men of this ſide the Atlantic think [illegible] if the exciſe be once introduced it will never be aboliſhed, but rather increaſe continually. The [illegible] ſaying is a true one; "a burnt child dreads the fire." People have long experienced the truth of this [illegible] this country, and therefore they conclude it will [illegible] the ſame in America. The tyrants of Europe are [illegible] alarmed, as well as the old tyrant at Rome. But [illegible] time is haſtening when men will take the liberty [illegible] ſeeing with their own eyes, of hearing with their own ears, and of judging what is right, and proper, [illegible] of the contrary. The above tyrants appear to combine and unite to maintain king craft, and to [illegible] freedom and liberty in its very birth; but I truſt [illegible] of God, and that he, who ſitteth in the heavens, [illegible] laugh them to ſcorn. I believe, indeed, that nati[onal] vices are purged with national judgments, or affli[ctions] or calamities; call them which you will. There [illegible] be much blood ſpilt in France, before liberty trium[phs] but triumph it ſhall, it muſt, ſooner or later, I [illegible] confident; nor do I think it will be confined to [illegible] kingdom, but rather that it will be extended to all [illegible] kingdoms and ſtates in Europe, and even throug[h] the whole world. Though my circumſtances are [illegible] comfortable, yet would I much rather be [illegible] than here; it is not ſo much on my own account, [illegible] of family; I deſire to follow the leadings of Provide[nce] there are but few obſtacles in my way at preſent, [illegible] if Providence ſhould deſign it, thoſe few remai[ning] obſtacles will, doubtleſs, be removed. The diffi[culty] of ſettling young people in this place is very g[reat] every place is full; the taxes are enormouſly h[igh] there is likewiſe a great deal of the old leaven of [illegible] church intolerancy remaining among us, which [re]markably and moſt virulently diſcovered itſelf at [Bir]mingham laſt ſummer; ſeveral of the clergy were abettors of that proſecution; they would be gl[ad to] ſee the diſſenters burned in Smithfield, no doubt [illegible] is our government over favourable to non conform[iſts] for theſe and ſimilar reaſons, not mentioned, I [illegible] and cannot be over fond of England. [illegible] friend, is your happineſs, to be ſettled in a co[untry] where the conſtitution makes no diſtinction amo[ng its] inhabitants, on account of their religious [illegible] yours is an almoſt enviable ſituation:—May yo[u and] all your brethren throughout the United States "[ſtand] faſt in that liberty, civil and eccleſiaſtical, where[with] God has made you free," and [illegible] the ſa[me in]violate to the lateſt period of time."

THE OFFICERS of the MARYLAND L[INE] who have diſpoſed of their certificates at a de[pre]ciated value prior to the eſtabliſhment of funds [by the] United States for their payment, are requeſted to [meet] at Annapolis on the ſecond TUESDAY in Oc[tober] next, at which time propoſitions will be laid b[efore] them from the officers of the Maſſachuſetts and [illegible] lines of the late army of the United States.

*** The Printers of the different papers in [this] ſtate are requeſted to inſert the above in their pap[ers].

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, [or] THOMAS and EDWARD TILLARD, for de[bts] at this place, are once more moſt earneſtly call[ed on] for payment; ſuch as have been neglectful, [and do] not now make reaſonable payments, or by the [cloſe of] the preſent inſpection at furtheſt, may expect [ſuits] without further notice, or reſpect to perſons.

THOMAS TILLAR[D].

Pig-Point, 8th Auguſt, 1792. 10 7/6

To the Public.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application [will] be made to the general aſſembly of Mary[land] at its next ſeſſion, for an act to appropriate the [illegible] ſchool land of Anne-Arundel county to the purp[oſe of] teaching reading, writing and arithmetic, to poo[r or]phans, and other children of the ſaid county, [whoſe] neareſt relations are incapable of affording th[em the] benefit of ſuch an education.

It is propoſed, that the ſaid land be ſold; th[e] money ariſing from the ſale be added to the mone[y al]ready raiſed by voluntary contribution, and b[y the] late orphan ſchool lottery, and that the whole be [veſt]ed in truſtees for carrying into effect the bene[volent] deſign, for which the ſaid lottery was inſtituted. [See] No. 2312 of the Maryland Gazette, publiſhed [illegible] 5, 1791.

Annapolis, July 9, 1792. 2

THERE is at the plantation of the ſubſ[criber] near Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-Ge[orge's] county, taken up as a ſtray, a bay HORSE, betw[een 13] and 14 hands high, about nine or ten years old, [has ſe]veral ſmall white ſpots on his head and ſhoulde[rs, no] perceivable brand, paces, trots and gallops.

JOHN READ MAGRUD[ER].

June 12, 1792.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſ[tate of] Dr. DAVID CLARK, late of Prince-Ge[orge's] county, are requeſted to bring them in to the ſu[bſcri]ber, in order that they may be adjuſted; [and thoſe who] are indebted to the above eſtate are deſired to [make im]mediate payment, as indulgence cannot be give[n].

THOMAS CLARK, [Executor].

July 22, 1792.

[illegible] Annapolis, July 27, 1792.

[illegible] persons who are indebted to the estate of ROBERT COUDEN, Esq; late of this city, [illegible] to make payment to the subscriber, and [illegible] have claims against the said estate, if any, [illegible] requested to exhibit them for payment.

J. H. STONE, Administrator.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 12th inſt. [illegible] a negro man named WILL, about 23 years of [illegible], five feet nine or ten inches high; had on when [he] went away, a round felt hat, oſnabrig ſhirt and [illegible] cloth over jacket, ſhort and [round], he had other cloaths with him, which cannot [we]ll be deſcribed, he is likely, of a very dark com[plex]ion, full faced, and has a remarkable fine ſet of [teet]h, he is ſlow of ſpeech, and rather awkward in [his] manners, is a tolerable good blackſmith, but has [neve]r worked as foreman of a ſhop; he was formerly [the] property of Henry May, late of this county, black[ſmi]th. This fellow was taken out of gaol at Alexan[dria], in Virginia, about eight days ago, but has ſince [ma]de his eſcape; when he was apprehended he had a [forg]ed paſs in his poſſeſſion, and it is expected he may [hav]e procured another. Whoever takes up the ſaid [neg]ro and brings him to me, or ſecures him in any [gaol] ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above [rew]ard.

RICHARD BEARD.

N. B. It is probable this fellow may endeavour to [paſs] for a free man, as there are many free blacks paſſ[ing] about the country; when he went to Alexandria [his in]tention was to have made his eſcape by water, I [there]fore forewarn all maſters of veſſels, and others, [from] harbouring or concealing him at their peril, if [they] ſhould they may expect to be dealt with agree[able] to law.

R. B.

Anne-Arundel county, June 20, 1792.

[By] virtue of executions from the general court and [the] county court, to me directed, will be ſold, on the [1]8th of September, at the Poplar Spring, on Elk-Ridge,

[P]ART of two tracts of land, the one called *Terra [illegible]*, containing about 268 acres; the other [cal]led *Pork Plenty, if no Thieves*, adjoining the above; [tak]en as the property of Joſeph Burgeſs, and to be [ſold] to ſatiſfy debts due to Joſhua Waddington and [illegible] Dorley, of Henry. The ſale to begin at 11 [o'c]lock in the forenoon, and for ready caſh only.

On the 12th, at George Matthias's tavern, near Mr. [E]llicott's mills, a tract of land called Preſbury's Folly, [wi]th the improvements, containing about 150 acres; [tak]en as the property of Bartholomew Balderſon, and [ſold] to ſatiſfy a debt due to Vachel Stevens.

On the 13th, on the premiſes, part of two tracts of [lan]d, the one called *Maidſtone*, containing about 127 [acr]es, the other called *Gores Bank*, containing about [illegible] acres; taken as the property of John and Thomas [Wh]ittington, heirs of Thomas Whittington, ſen. and [ſol]d to ſatiſfy ſundry executions. The ſale at 11 [o'c]lock in the forenoon, for caſh and tobacco.

And on the 15th, at the ſheriff's office, in the city [of An]napolis, at three o'clock, three valuable young ne[gro]es, conſiſting of two negro women and one negro [ma]n; taken as the property of Richard Sappington's [adm]iniſtrators, and ſold to ſatiſfy a debt due to Willi[am] French and others.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 14, 1792.

[P]hiladelphia Loaf Sugar,

For Sale,—by

James Shaw.

Aug. 15, 1792.

Notice.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of MATTHEW BIRKHEAD, late of Anne-A[ru]ndel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet at the [ho]uſe of the ſubſcriber on Friday the 14th day of Sep[te]mber enſuing, producing their claims legally authen[ti]cated, that a diviſion amongſt the creditors may im[me]diately take place. All perſons neglecting this no[ti]ce will be excluded from any proportion of ſaid [eſ]tate.

THOMAS BATSON, Adminiſtrator, with the will annexed.

Herring Bay, Auguſt 2, 1792.

For Sale,

THAT valuable FARM the property and place of reſidence of the late *Daniel of St. Thomas [Jen]ifer*, Eſquire, known by the name of STEPNEY. [An]y perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the [ter]ms by applying to

DAN. JENIFER, ſen.
DAN. JENIFER, jun. } Executors.

N. B. If the above property is not ſold by the 15th [of] September next, it will on that day be rented.

Port-Tobacco, Auguſt 2, 1792.

THE Veſtry of St. Paul's Pariſh, Prince-George's county, Maryland, intends to prefer a petition [to] the next general aſſembly, to ſell the glebe-lands in [the] pariſh, to repair the pariſh church and other ex[pen]ces for the benefit of ſaid pariſh.

Signed by order,
JESSE [illegible], Regiſter.

Auguſt [illegible], 1792.

[illegible] NOTICE [illegible]

THAT we intend to apply to the next ſeſſion of [the] aſſembly, [illegible] to confirm the ſale of [illegible] part of two [illegible] pieces of land lying in Queen-Anne's county, called [illegible] and [illegible], containing in the whole 151½ acres of land, which was heretofore ſold by a certain Walter Meeds to Griffin Fountleroy, and by him ſold to James Jones, deceaſed.

DEKAR THOMPSON, adminiſtrator of GRIFFIN FOUNTLEROY.
ISABEL JONES, widow of James.
JAMES WOOTERS and REBECCA his wife, and JAMES JONES, repreſentatives of the ſaid JAMES JONES, deceaſed.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 10th of this inſtant, a likely very fair mulatto ſlave named BASIL, about 36 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has gray eyes, and very bald headed, ſhort reddiſh coloured hair much curled; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat with a red velvet cape, one light coloured worſted coat, ſeveral waiſtcoats, one pair of Ruſſia ſheeting breeches, one pair ditto white broad cloth, two pair of coarſe trouſers, three coarſe ſhirts, and one ditto Iriſh linen, ſeveral pair of ſtockings, two pair of ſhoes, and a large fan-tail hat, which he commonly wears cocked upon two ſides, with a ribbon and buckle. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS, and if brought home the above reward, paid by

ALLEN BOWIE.

N. B. The above runaway was ſeen in George-town, early on the morning he went away, and as he is an artful fellow I make no doubt will change his name, and endeavour to paſs as a freeman. A. B.

July 11, 1792.

THIS is to inform all perſons that it may concern, that at the next court, held for Allegany county, I ſhall petition the court of the ſaid county for a commiſſion to mark and bound my tract of land, ſituate in the ſaid county, called The COVE, purſuant to an act of the general aſſembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE MASON.

Gunſton-Hall, Fairfax county, Virginia, July 27, 1792.

Twelve Pounds Reward.

RAN away laſt night, from Curtis creek furnace, four miles from the Lower Ferry, on Patapſco river, the four following Iriſh indented SERVANTS, viz.

JAMES DAVIS, aged about forty-five years, ſix feet one inch high, he is a boney ſtout fellow, of a dark complexion, has black hair, cut ſhort on the crown of his head, and tied behind, and a large black beard, awkward in his addreſs, and ſlow of ſpeech; has a ſmall ſcar on the outſide of one of his ankles.

THOMAS FITZGERALD, aged twenty-one years, about five feet eight inches high, ſtoops in his walk, and moves as if he had laboured hard, of a ſandy complexion, much freckled, and has red hair, cut on the crown of his head.

——— KILEY, aged twenty-two years, about five feet eight inches high, a well made fleſhy fellow, of a freſh complexion, has black buſhy hair, and a ſcar over his right eye, ſpeaks bold and quick.

JAMES PLATT, aged fourteen years, a ſmart lively well grown boy, of a fair complexion, light coloured thin hair, cut ſhort on the crown of his head.

Their apparels are all alike, conſiſting of coarſe brown cloth jackets, ſhort and round, new oſnabrig ſhirts, crocus trouſers, new ſingle ſoaled ſhoes with ſtrings, and new felt hats. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants and ſecures them, ſo that they may be had, ſhall receive twelve pounds reward, or eight dollars for each, and if brought home reaſonable charges.

ELAM BAILEY.

Anne-Arundel county, July 23, 1792.

PUBLIC SALE

For Caſh.

ON Monday the 3d of September next, will be a SALE, by virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, at the late dwelling plantation of *Edmund Jenings*, in the Fork of Patuxent, in the county aforeſaid, of ſundry valuable negroes, and alſo horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, plantation utenſils, houſehold and kitchen furniture, a ſet of blackſmith's tools, and a quantity of wheat and tobacco, with a variety of other articles belonging to the eſtate of the ſaid Edmund Jenings, deceaſed, and to be continued from day to day until the ſum of 400l. be raiſed. w4

EDMUND JENINGS, jun. Executor.

Auguſt 2, 1792.

Queen-Anne.

FROM the very trifling collections that the ſubſcribers have hitherto been enabled to make, of the debts due for dealings at their late ſtore at Queen-Anne, on Patuxent, they feel themſelves under the diſagreeable neceſſity of informing thoſe debtors, that ſuit will be commenced to next court, to recover all the accounts that are not paid before that time.

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

July [illegible], 1792.

[illegible] On Friday, [illegible]

The [illegible] day of Auguſt, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, [illegible]

THAT [illegible] two ſtory FRAME HOUSE, [illegible] years [illegible]. This houſe [illegible] town, where the ferry has been kept for upwards of [illegible] years, and is [illegible] for a houſe of entertainment [illegible] in the [illegible]. Bond, with approved ſecurity, will be given. The ſale will begin at 11 o'clock. tf

WILLIAM BROWN.

John Hyde,

In Condoit-Street, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE MANN's new building,

WHERE he carries on the BOOT and SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the loweſt terms; having procured himſelf a number of the beſt workmen, he is enabled to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner: and he can, with pleaſure, inform his friends and cuſtomers, that he can ſerve them upon the moſt advantageous terms, and on the ſhorteſt notice, as he is and will be always ſupplied with the very beſt materials, and is determined to carry on his buſineſs with the greateſt punctuality and diſpatch. Gentlemen wiſhing to purchaſe negro ſhoes, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice with any quantity of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reduced prices. He alſo carries on the

Tanning and Currying Buſineſs

in all its various branches, in the neateſt and beſt manner, where the beſt prices are given for raw and dried HIDES, and all orders for leather thankfully received and faithfully executed. He returns his ſincere and grateful thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for the great encouragement he has experienced in thoſe two branches ſince his commencement, and hopes, by an unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Annapolis, Auguſt 1, 1792.

WANTED,

A wet and dry NURSE,

Who can come well recommended.

INQUIRE OF THE PRINTERS.

By the CORPORATION, Auguſt 1ſt, 1792.

ORDERED, That an election be held at the houſe of William Goldſmith, Eſquire, on Saturday the firſt day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of a common-council-man, in the room of Mr. John Callahan, reſigned.

By order,
A. GOLDER, clk.

Wanted,

A HEALTHY active NEGRO WOMAN, who has been accuſtomed to be employed as a laundreſs, and can be well recommended; for whom a good price may be had on application to

J. MURRAY.

Annapolis, July 25, 1792. tf

Will be Sold,

At PUBLIC AUCTION, on the third WEDNESDAY of February, 1793, on the premiſes,

ALL that valuable TRACT of LAND, containing about ſeven hundred acres, whereon William Allen, Eſquire, deceaſed, lately dwelt, lying in Worceſter county, between Pocomoke river and the main road that leads from Nahongo bridge to Dividing creek; on the ſaid land is a commodious two ſtory dwelling houſe, well finiſhed, with four rooms and an entry on each floor, two brick kitchens and one of wood, ſundry other convenient out houſes; there is running through the ſaid land a ſmall mill-ſtream, whereon a mill has been erected, the greateſt part of the dam is ſtill ſtanding. Twelve months credit will be given for the purchaſe money, by giving bond on intereſt from the day of ſale, with good ſecurity.—The ſaid land may be entered on immediately after the ſale.

w3 PETER CHAILLE, Executor.

Theſe are to give Notice,

THAT the property of *Joſeph Watkins*, deceaſed, that was advertiſed to have been ſold on the 21ſt of this inſtant, will certainly be ſold on Saturday the 18th of Auguſt, by

ANNE WATKINS, Executrix.

N. B. All thoſe who have claims againſt the eſtate of ſaid Watkins, are deſired to attend on the day of ſale.

A. W.

July 30, 1792.

To be Sold,

At the houſe of Mr. THOMAS CRACKLES, in Port-Tobacco, for ready caſh, on Tueſday the 21ſt day of Auguſt next,

PART of a TRACT of LAND called MOORE's DITCH RESURVEYED, containing by ſurvey near forty-two acres, lying within three miles of Port-Tobacco-town, the ſaid land taken by virtue of a *fieri facias* from the general court, to ſatiſfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland from Thomas H. L[illegible].

JAMES SIMMES, Sheriff of Charles county.

July 24, 1792.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For the purpoſe of diſpoſing of valuable property in the diſtrict of COLUMBIA, conſiſting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, [illegible] are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promiſing young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the weſtern extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Patowmack and city of Waſhington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Waſhington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the weſt by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this ſtream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building ſtone. On this lot are two beautiful ſituations for houſes.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a houſe as a country ſeat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Waſhington, and are all advantageous and beautiful ſituations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £.7000

No. 1, 1 prize of 107 acres of land at £.20 per acre	2140 0 0	
2, 1 do. of 84 do. do.	1680 0 0	
3, 1 do. of 39 do. do.	780 0 0	
1 *to* 14, 14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,	910 0 0	
1 prize in caſh,	100 0 0	
1 ditto,	50 0 0	
1 ditto,	46 0 0	
647 ditto, of 40s. each,	1294 0 0	
		£.7000
667 Prizes.		
3333 Blanks.		

M A N A G E R S.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidſon, Eſquires, George-Town. George Walker, Eſquire, city of Waſhington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidſon, Eſquires, Annapolis.

This ſcheme contains ſeveral very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Waſhington, whoſe increaſe in value will keep pace with the growth of the riſing empire of the United States of America.—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the ſmall ſum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country ſeat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now poſſeſſing an extenſive commerce.

The ſubſcriber propoſes drawing this Lottery in George-Town, on the firſt Monday in May next, or ſooner, if the tickets are all ſold, which he flatters himſelf will be the caſe from his preſent proſpects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the caſh prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a liſt of the fortunate numbers will be immediately publiſhed. The crop now on the lots is reſerved to the ſubſcriber. A plot of the lots may be ſeen at Mr. George Mann's.

☞ TICKETS may be had of Meſſrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidſon, Eſquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

Notice.

AS the ſubſcriber cannot poſſibly know the fate of a number of his LOTTERY TICKETS now in Europe, for ſale, before the laſt of September, he is under the neceſſity of extending the time of drawing his lottery to ſome time in November next.

J. T. BOUCHER.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we, the ſubſcribers, intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court, after due notice hath been given, for a commiſſion to mark and eſtabliſh the bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, lying in the ſame county, called and known by the names of *Timber Neck, Goſnell's Adventure, Happy Choice,* and *Vacant Lane,* agreeable to the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

D. JACOB,
F. CROMWELL,
V. GAITHER.

Dorcheſter county, July 12, 1792.

THE ſubſcriber being unable to pay his debts, gives notice, that he intends petitioning the general aſſembly of this ſtate, at their next meeting, to paſs an act of inſolvency in his favour.

EDWARD SMITH.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland for an act to releaſe him from debts which he is unable to pay.

W[illegible] LEIGH.

Charles county, July 29, 1792.

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the diſpoſal of ſundry MERCHANDISE, by JOHN W[illegible]

1	Prize of	400	is 400 dolls.
1		150	150
1		100	100
2		50	100
6		40	[illegible]
15		30	450
15		20	300
20		16	320
30		10	300
50		8	400
859		4	3436
1	firſt drawn Number,		20
1	laſt do. do.		20
	Contingent expences,		64
1002	Prizes.		6000
2000	Blanks.		
3000	Tickets, at 2 dollars each, is		6000

Among which GOODS are a very great and elegant variety of chintzes, printed cottons, muſlins and linens; muſlin gown patterns, ſtriped with ſilk; tamboured muſlin gown patterns and aprons, with plain, ſtriped and ſprigged, muſlins; corded dimities and muſlinets; black blond and thread, laces and edgings; black and white gauzes, ſatins, modes and luteſtrings; ſilk, and ſilk and cotton veſt patterns; Scotch linens, cambricks and lawns; ſilk, cotton and thread, hoſiery; women's hats, bonnets and cloaks; ſheeting and diapers, &c. &c. &c. Theſe goods are all of the beſt quality, and bought at the firſt market from the different manufactories; have been but about 18 months in this country, of courſe they are freſh and in good order, which will render this lottery advantageous to adventurers. There are not quite two blanks to one prize. The drawing will be in the city of Annapolis, as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of, under the inſpection of proper managers, of which notice will be given in the Maryland Gazette, and after the drawing is finiſhed a liſt of the prizes will be publiſhed for the information of adventurers.

Herring Bay, December 16, 1791.

A Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpoſe of diſpoſing of the following property belonging to the ſubſcriber, in the city of Annapolis, viz.

A WELL finiſhed two ſtory framed HOUSE, in School-ſtreet, 36 feet by 20 feet 10 inches, the lot 50 feet front, and valued at £.650, this is the higheſt prize. The next is a houſe and ſtore, on Church ſtreet, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Joſeph Burneſton, 46 feet front, valued at £.450.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

1	Prize of a houſe and lot on School-ſtreet, in fee ſimple - -	£.650	
1	ditto of a houſe on Church-ſtreet, ditto - ditto - - -	450	
1	ditto 12 neat mahogany chairs in hair ſeats and braſs nails - -	36	
1	ditto a mahogany deſk and book-caſe - - - -	30	
1	ditto a mahogany wardrobe -	17	10
1	ditto a mahogany ſide-board table	17	10
1	ditto a ſet of mahogany dining tables - - - - -	15	
2	ditto a mahogany deſk at £.12 10 each - - - - -	25	
4	ditto of 6 mahogany chairs at £.12 per half dozen - -	48	
4	ditto of a pair of mahogany card-tables, at £.9 per pair - -	36	
4	ditto of 6 walnut chairs, at £.8 per half dozen - - -	32	
2	ditto of a mahogany eaſy chair, at £.5 10 each - - -	11	
4	ditto of a field bedſtead, mahogany poſts and vaſes, complete, at £.5 5 each - - -	21	
4	ditto of a mahogany breakfaſt table, at £.4 10 each - - -	18	
4	ditto of a gum field bedſtead complete, at £.4 each - -	16	
2	ditto of a mahogany claw table, at £.3 5 each - - - - -	6	10
1	ditto of a mahogany claw table	3	
2	ditto of a backgammon table, at £.2 5 each - - - - -	4	10
6	ditto of a mahogany chamber table, at 40ſ. each - - -	12	
2	ditto of a fire-ſcreen, at 35ſ. each	3	10
298	ditto caſh, at 35ſ. each - -	521	10
346	Prizes,	1974	
782	Blanks,		
1128	Tickets at 35ſ.	1974	

As the above property is low, and the furniture at caſh prices, and there being but little more than two and a quarter blanks to a prize, it is hoped the public will ſee the advantage in purchaſing tickets. The lottery will be drawn ſome time in September next, or ſooner if the tickets are ſold, of which public notice will be given. Proper managers will be appointed previous to the drawing.

*** *Tickets may be had of Meſſieurs [illegible], and at the Printing-Office.*

SCHEME OF WILLIAM ALLEIN'S LAND LOTTERY.

No. 1, 1	Prize of 529 acres of woodland lying on Benner's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city,	[illegible]	
2, 1	ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, moſtly wood, lying and adjoining the [illegible] Lower-Marlborough,	320	0
3, 1	ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood, -	200	0
4, 1	ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 3, ditto,	100	[illegible]
5, 1	ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 4, ditto, -	100	0
6, 1	ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 5, ditto, -	100	0
7, 1	ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 6, ditto, -	100	0
1	ditto of 100 dollars caſh,	37	10
21	ditto of 8 ditto each ditto,	63	0
145	ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch ſnuff at 4s. per pound, in bottles, -	435	0
	Firſt drawn blank, -	1	0
175	Prizes.	£. 2250	
577	Blanks.		
750	Tickets, at £. 3 each,	£. 2250	

M A N A G E R S.

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Ge[illegible]town; James Belt, Queen-Anne; John Brooke, Up[illegible] Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bo[illegible] Nottingham; Trueman Compton, Magruder's; John P[illegible] Benedict; James Somervelle, Thomas Harwood, ju[illegible] Joſeph Wilkinſon, William Grahame, Peter Em[illegible] Charles Williamſon, John Cheſley, Thomas Parran, [illegible] Hunt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, [illegible] of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Benner's creek [illegible]ning through it, and lies within thirty miles of [illegible] federal city, fully worth the eſtimated amount. [illegible] 7 contains very valuable land lying near the to[illegible] Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. [illegible] cord, the carriage to the water little more than h[illegible] mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to h[illegible] the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds [illegible] general warrantees, to be made for the land. Plo[illegible] the land may be ſeen with each of the managers. [illegible] caſh prizes to be paid on demand; the ſnuff warra[illegible] genuine and good, and to be delivered at Low[illegible] Marlborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, [illegible] Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the ma[illegible] prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to th[illegible] who pay the caſh before the day of drawing. T[illegible] lottery is purpoſed to be drawn on the third Tueſ[illegible] in June next, if the tickets are all ſold, at Low[illegible] Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, [illegible] a liſt of the fortunate numbers publiſhed immedi[illegible] after drawing. Country produce will be taken at [illegible] market price, if delivered at the ſubſcriber's mill wi[illegible]in one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.

Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be ſold [illegible] the Printing-Office,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND, Paſſed at the laſt Seſſion of aſſembly.

ALSO,—THE VOTES and PROCEEDING[illegible] OF BOTH HOUSES.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, [illegible] gro SAM, about twenty or twenty one year[illegible] age, about five feet eight inches high, his cloath[illegible] but indifferent, ſays he belongs to Wormley Ca[illegible] Eſquire, of Prince-William county, Virginia. [illegible] maſter is requeſted to pay charges, and take [illegible] away.

Wm. GOLDSMITH, Sheriff Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, Auguſt 10th, 1792.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing betwixt [illegible] and three hundred acres, in Prince-Geor[illegible] county, on the eaſt ſide of the Eaſtern Branch, [illegible] four miles from the federal city, and the ſame [illegible] from Bladenſburg; there is a good meadow on it, [illegible] ſome houſes. Application may be made to Mr. [illegible]CHAMP PONSONBY, in Bladenſburg, or to the [illegible]ſcriber, in Piſcataway.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

November 23, 1791.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.